monwealth of Massachusetts on the state of the Union, and the duties of the Government to the freedmen, which were laid on the table.

were laid on the table.

COLONIZATION OF HAYTI.

Mr. DARLING presented a petition for reimbursement of expenditures in the colonization experiment at Hayti, West indies, which was referred to the Committee on

THE INVESTIGATION IN THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GEN-

THE INVESTIGATION IN THE PROVOST MASSINGUESS.

ERAL'S BURHAU.

The SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Messrs.
Shellabarger, Windows, Boyer, Cook and Warner the Special Committee ordered yesterday on the management of the Provost Marshal's Bureau.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

Mr. Darling offered the following preamble and res. htm.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7.821.

DYSPEPSIA.

Great prief and uncasiness of mind, intense study, drinking to ex-

We dely any one to contradict this assertion, and WILL PAY \$1.000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by as that to oct

that this is offered as a medicinal preparation, containing no RUM OR WHISKY.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Paster of the Baytist Church, Pemten N. J., formerly of the North Eaptist Church, Philadelphia at present Parter of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

From the Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Paster of Twelfth Baptist Church

From the Rev. D. Merrige, Paster of the Passyunk Baptist Church.

and's German Hitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using

From the Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Muletite (N. J.) Bantist Churches, Philadelphia

No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

DRAM SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hooffand German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder In my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,

From John B. Wickersham, esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259

conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with-chronic diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I w tended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The see seemed to remain until I was induced to my bloofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the

complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with fall confi-

Truly years,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

From A. McMakin, esq., No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866. smedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Mixers, procured at your

le Dyspepala. Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which to a tew weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words

Youre truly. H. T. L'ELEBOLD, esq., No. 584 Broadway, New-York.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPEC TION.

SINGLE BOTTLE, \$1, OR A HALF DOZEN FOR #4, Should your nearest druggin t not have the article, do not be st off by any of the intoxicating pre, varations that may be offere in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, rez-

FRINCIPAL OFFICE AND A MNUFACTORY, No. 631 ARCH-ST.

PHIL ADELPHIA, PA.

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 504 BROADWAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

An Impudent Letter from Wade Hampton Read in the Senate.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Debate on Mr. Trumbull's Amendment.

The Reconstruction Propositions in the House.

AMENDMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES OFFERED.

BELIEF FOR SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.

The Bill Protecting Emigrants Passed.

PASSAGE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill Passed.

THANKS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate had an executive session of over an hour to-day, and confirmed a few unimportant Postmasters. Congress, and as his appointment was considered a part of

Speaker Colfax has appointed the following Special Committee to investigate the administration of the Pro-Windom (Minn.), Warner (Conn.), Cook (Ill.), and Boyer

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations , ere agreed to report adversely upon the case of Mr. Smith of Kansas, nominated Minister to Greece on the recommendation of Senator Lane of Kansas. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio nominated as Minister to Mexico, it was agreed, should be reported to the Senate without any recommendation, pro or con, the Committee being a tie on the matter. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, as Minister to the Hague, was laid on

The Committee also agreed to report a bill for raising the rank of Ministers resident to Envoy Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary; the pay to remain the same

Trumbull's amendment on the Post-Office bill, which prevents the payment of any money ar salaries of officers who are appointed during the recess, except in cases of death, resignation, or expiration of term of office, has such strength in the Senate as would guarantee its passage by both Houses, either as an amendment on the Appropriation bill, or as a separate bill.

Horace H. Day's Niagara Ship Canal bill was to-day got through the House as a military measure. All the farming land fronting on the river on the American side for at east seven miles below the falls are encumbered with contracts for use and occupation secured by Horace H. Day ong ago in anticipation of the passage of this bill. Next year ten millions more will be asked for.

NAVAL PROMOTION. The House finally passed to-day the bill for promotion

Senator Dixon will not leave for Connecticut until the middle of the present month. He awaits some improve-

THE NEW REVENUE BILL. The new Revenue bill is retractive, giving assessors power to open and add to every list returned within one

year, whenever, in their opinion, any understatement or indervaluation exists, although made in good faith. OUTRAGES ON THE PREEDMEN.

The President has prohibited Gen. Howard from giving any information relative to outrages committed by South-

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$825,090. THE VIRNINIA BATTLE-PIELDS.

Major James Gleason, A. Q. M., has returned from an inspection tour over the battle-fields of Northern Virginia, along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Alexandria to the Rappahannock. About a thousand graves of United States soldiers were discovered, and in Culpepper alone upward of 3,000 were found. It is intended to remove all the remains lying north of the Rappahannock to the cemetery at Arlington, and to locate a National Cemetery somewhere in Culpepper County for those buried south of that

Stockton and Scovel's slate, for the distribution of the entire Federal patronage of New-Jersey, has been broken up by two or three conflicting interests, who are envious for a share of the spoils, and the President accordingly

withholds the list.

THE CUBAN TELEGRAPH. The Conference Committee on the Cuba Telegraph bill agreed to report the bill with an amendment allowing Congress to alter the rates for the transmission of messages. whenever expedient or necessary. In this shape it will probably pass both Houses to-morrow.

LEFT-HAND WRITING. Over three hundred specimens of writing by left-handed soldiers were exhibited to-night at Seaton's, and speeche made by Speaker Colfax and Gen. Banks.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1966.
To the Associated Press.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

It appears from the records in the War Department that with the exception of the President's proclamation, none but verbal orders were given for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Major-Gen. Wilson says that Lieut.-Cols. Harndon and Pritchard are entitled to great credit for the real and activity with which they conducted the pursuit, and that it is but simple instice to these worthy officers to remark that they were ignorant of the reward at the time of the capture. Col. Pritchard says it was so dark that he could not distinguish the uniforms. In the course of his narrative he says: On the return to the camp, I was accounted by Davis from among the prisoners, who asked me if I was the officer in command; and upon my answering that I was, and asking him what I was to call him, he replied that I might call him what or wheever I pleased; then I replied to him that I would call him Davis; and upon a moment's hesitation he said that was his name; then he suddenly drew himself up with time roval dignity and exclaimed: "I suppose you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenseless women and children; but it is theft and vandalism." Nothing is said in the narrative about his being disguised.

PERRONAL PRIVILEGES OF MAVAL OFFICERS. I was the officer in command; and upon my answering at I was, and asking him what I was to call him, he relied that I might call him what or whoever I pleased; at I replied to him that I would call him Davis; and on a moment's hesistation he said that was his name; on a moment's hesistation he said that was his name; on he suddenly drew himself up with true royal dignity decialmed: "I suppose you consider it bravery to arge a train of defenseless women and children; but it theft and vandalism." Nothing is said in the narrative on this being disguised.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGES OF MAVAL OFFICERS.

The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of Separat. Sking whether and by what authority may

officers are debarred of the privilege of visiting Washing-ton fet personal appeal to the President in their own cases, replies that whenever an individual enters the military service of the country, in the army or navy, he necessarily surrenders the rights and privileges which other citizens enjoy, and becomes amenable to military law and disci-pline; that any suspension of military control over officer or private is an indulgence that may be modified or with-drawn without infringing upon his rights as a citizen; that enjoy, and becomes ameriane to ministry control over officer of private is an indulgence that may be modified or withdrawn without infringing upon his rights as a citizen; that it is only an indulgence that the rights as a citizen; that the only an indulgence that every officer on pay is at any time "not on duty," and that this permission may be withdrawn at any time; and if the interests of the service demand it, the officer may be kept continually on duty without infringing or impairing his rights or privileges, and that this species of control is exacutial to military discipline. He further says: "The recent regulation curtailing the privileges which officers of the Navy have enjoyed of visiting the seat of Government at pleasure when not on duty, is similar to one which has been long in existence with respect to officers of the Army, although the Navy regulation is less stringent than the Army orders now in force. Until the recent war, during which the services of every available officer of the Navy was needed on duty alload or ashore, the necessity of such a regulation was even greater with respect to the officers of the Navy than with respect to these of the Army. As regards personal appeals to the President there is one instance where an officer had been placed on the retired list for drunkenness and the proceedings of the Board which retired him had been confirmed by President Lincoln. He made application to visit the seat of Government in order to get a reversal of these proceedings. His application was granted; but on making a second application to visit Washington, and present his appeal to the President, permission was refused. With this exception I am aware of no refesal to permit officers to visit Washington for the purpose of personal appeal to the President permission was refused. With this exception I am aware of no refesal to permit officers to visit Washington for the pruses of the personal appeal to the President permission was refused. With this exception I am aware of no refesal to permit

The story going the rounds of the press that Representatives Delane and Hubbell of Ohio informed the President that Gen. Carey had publicly denounced him, is denied by those gentlemen. Neither is it true that the President has withdrawn Gen. Carey's nomination as Cellector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed Robert A. Hill of Mississippi to be United States District Judge for the District of Mississippi. The following Deputy Postmasters were confirmed: Cornelius F. Buck, Winnord, Minn.; Jacob H. Stewart, St. Paul, Minn.; David Chamberian, Leroy, N. Y.

A CORRECTION.

A ludicrous mixing up of animals was effected in the telegraph last night, in the House proceedings. Mr. Blaite, in contrasting Mr. Conkling with Henry Winter Davis, made use of the phrase, "A whining puppy to a rearing lion." The telegraph converts the king of beasts into a "rearing cow," for which an apology is certainly due.

THE BULL FOR THE PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

The following are the important sections of the bil bassed in the House to-day in regard to immigrant vessels:

vessels engaged in the carrying of passengers under the laws of the United States, and to certify, under their hand and seal, to the Commissioner of Immigration, the spaces in each such ship or vessel, on the various decks, and how many passengers the said ship or vessel may be entitled to carry, under the laws of the United States; whereupon the said Commissioner of Immigration may issue alicense to said ship or vessel, authorizing the number to be carried; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Immigration to order a resurvey of any such ship or vessel, at any time when he may deem it necessary, but that such resurvey must take place upon everychings of owners or new registry. Any Surveyor readering a fraudulent return of such survey shall be punished with a fine, not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for a term not less than three nor more than six months; and if there shall be on board of any ship, at or after the time of clearance, a greater number of passengers, except by birth at sea, than authorized in the license of the Commissioner of Immigration, the captain or master of such ship or reasel shall be liable to a fine not to exceed \$50 for each passenger constituting such excess; provided, however, that such certificate from the surveyor shall be prima facte evidence of the capacity of a ship or vessel to carry the number of passengers therein specified; and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Immigration to issue a license thereupon, without any unnecessary delay; and the clearance of passenger sheries of the cities of Boston, Chicago, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia offices to be known as United States Emigrant Offices, and there shall be estable in each of the cities of Boston, Chicago, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and one for the two cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to be known as Superintendent of Immigration, at an annual salary of \$2,000, and each Superintendent may employ two clerks, one of the second and one of the first-class,

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX. According to a decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the income tax is being assessed under the old rates of 5 per cent and 10 per cent, and the proposed amendments increasing the exemption from \$600 to \$1,000 will not effect this assessment. Persons will also, for this year, have to pay taxes on their watches, carriages and plate as heretofore.

A RAIN STORM.

At 10 o'clock to-night a violent rain and hail storm commenced, accompanied by vivid lightning and thunder.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... WASHIKOTON, May 1, 1866.

AWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis were distributed, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INSURANCE.

Mr. Trumbull (II.) presented a petition for the enactment of equal and just laws for inter-State insurance; also, a petition for the establishment of a Bureau of Insurance.

Both petitions were referred to the Committee on Com

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the petition of 146 citizens of Staunton, Va., representing that the troops have recently been withdrawn from that place: that the Union men are being persecuted by Rebels, and praying for the return of the troops for the protection of loyal men. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Trusting that you will pardon me for troubling you. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant. Wade Hampron.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) said he could not allow this charge of this most impedent Rebel against the whole army to be entered upon the recerds without some answer. The charge of Gen. Sherman in relation to the burning of Columbia was in an official report, and was fully sixtained by reports of other officers. Gen. Sherman did not charge that Wade Hampton gave an explicit order on the subject, but simply that his previous order in relation to the burning of cotton, etc., led to that result. Mr. Sherman read from various official reports to confirm the charge against Gen. Hampton.

Mr. Pessennen (Me.) objected to the practice of taking up the time of the Senate in reading letters addressed not to the Senate but to individual Senators, and especially in matters pertaining to private controversies between persons not members of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the reference of Gen. Hampton's letter to the Committee on Military Affairs, or he was willing to have it lie on the table.

Mr. Fessenden hoped that it would not be referred or ordered to lie on the table, but that the Senate would refuse to receive it.

Mr. GONNESS (Cal.) said that a man who would attempt

fuse to receive it.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) said that a man who would attempt to destroy the Government of the United States would certainly not hesitate to burn a city. He hoped that the letter of Wade Hampton would not be received or considered at all by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON then withdrew the letter of Gen. Hampton.

Mr. Johnson then windrew the letter of Jen. Hampton.
Mr. Willey (W. Va.) introduced a bill to repeal the
34th section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of
Maryland so far as the same has been recognized or
adopted in the District of Columbia. Referred to the
Committee on the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Wadn (Ohio), the Senate took up the bill to authorize the New-York and Montana Iron Mining Company to purchase certain public lands not now in market. Passed.

Company to purchase certain public lands not now in market. Passed.

We of the Senate Chamber to dames E. Mu. 'ck, to grant the use of the Senate Chamber to James E. Mu. 'ck, to give a reading in aid of the Soldiers and Sailers' Orph in Asylum, for Thursday evening next.

Mr. Rindle (Del.) spoke against the use of the Senate Chamber for thentrical purposes.

Mr. Conness offered as a substitute for the resolution a resolution that the use of the Chamber shall not be granted for lecturing, or for other such purposes.

Mr. Sherman favored the resolution. He would not grant the chamber to Mr. Murdock, or any other individual, but he could not deny it to such a cause as Mr. Murdock asked it for.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) did not think the Senate Chamber

dock asked it for.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) did not think the Senate Chamber
was any too sacred to be used in aid of the soldiers orphans. It was just the place of all others for that pur-

Mr. Conness withdrew his substitute, and the resolution

was adopted.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Howamb (Mich.), from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a joint resolution to extend the time for completing the first 100 miles of the eastern divisions of the Union Pacific Railroad to the 27th of June, 1866.

The Post-office Appropriation bil, was then taken up. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, that no person exercising or performing the duties of any office, which by law is required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation for his

vice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services unless he be commissioned by the President to fill up a vacancy which has, during the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjournment, happened by death, resignation or expiration of the term, the cause and case of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session.

Mr. Hindelson (Mo.) took the floor in continuation of a speach, begun yeaterday, contending for the constitutional right of Congress to adopt the above amendment. In conclusion, he said he knew very well that the amendment would be attacked all over the country as an unconstitutional curb upon the President. He believes that if offices were to be given out as rewards for political purposes, the practice would end in the disruption of the Government. He was not afraid of the proposition returning to plague the inventors. He had no appointment to ask of the President, and he was satisfied that if he did ask any he would not receive them, judging from the character of some recently made. He believed the policy of the President was well calculated to blast the hopes of Union men in this country. He did not believe the President intended to revive the old Rebel party, but that was the inevitable tendency of his policy. If the President attempted to carry out the advice given him by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and certain Democratic newspapers of the West, it would inevitably lead to war, and the result would be the same as of that between King Charles and the English Parliament. The real controversy was on the rights of the freed negroes, the President contending that they had. If the President would persist in this policy, he would feel himself justified in sustaining his power, in every constitutional manner.

Mr. JOHNSON said, as he understood the policy of the President, it was that of his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln; but that had nothing to do with the question before the Senate.

He Habbras Compus Hill.

Mr. Clark (N. H

EXECUTIVE SESSION AND ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate went into executive session at 4 o'clock, and soon after ad-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT—AMENDMENTS.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass.), sent to the Clerk's desk an amendment which he proposed to offer to one of the bills reported yesterday by the Committee on Reconstruction, and which was ordered to be printed. It provides that whenever the proposed Constitutional amendment shall have become part of the constitution, and Tennessee or Arkansås shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified their constitutions and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have established an equal ar' just system of suffrage for all male citizens within their jurisdiction who are not less than 21 years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such States, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such; provided, that nothing in the section contained shall be so construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is entitled to vote.

the distranchisement of any 107 at person are vote.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) also sent up a substitute which he proposed to offer for the bill and which was also ordered to be printed.

It provides that whenever any State lately in insurfection shall have ratified in good faith and irrevocably the above received amendment, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the oaths of office required by law, be admitted into Congress as such.

such.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR COLLECTING REVENUE.

Mr. STRVENS (Pa.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution making appropriations for the expense of collecting the revenue from Customs, which was considered and passed.

TRANSFER OF MEMORIALS.

On motion of Mr. Highy (Cal.) the Memorial of Steam-

boat Inspectors at Detroit for increased pay, and the Me-morial of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota asking appropriations for improving the harbor of Lake Superior, were transferred from the Committee on Appropriations

Mr. ELLIOT (Mass.) effered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that an alarming condition of destintion is reported as existing among the white population and freedmen, extending to absolute want of food, in various portions of the South, especially in Arkaness, Alabama and South Carolina, and that without Government aid, thousands must perish by starvation before raising another crop, and directing the Select Committee on Freedmen to inquire into the expediency of recommending an appropriation of \$100,000 for the immediate relief by rations of food of the destitute, giving the preference in such relief to those whose personal property and supplies of food have been destroyed by the ravages of war, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, with leave to report at any time.

sary as the Committee on appropriations had yesterday reported a bill appropriating \$11,000,000 for the Freedmens

Mr. ELIOT said that the hill did not cover the object intended by the resolution.

Mr. RICE (Mass.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill for the better organization of the pay department of the

The amendments were concurred in.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

The House then proceeded, as the regular business in order, to the consideration of the bill reported on the 11th of April from the Committee on Commerce to amend the act of July 4, 1864, to encourage immigration, and the act of March 3, 1855, to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

Mr. Darling (N. Y.) recognized the importance of the bill, particularly to the port of New-York and other ports on the Atlantic Coast. He should like, however, to have incorporated in it some provisions of a bill which he had introduced.

Mr. Washipunne (III.) said that the bill was before the

Committee on Commerce, and would undoubtedly be re-ported back favorably.

Mr. DALLING expressed himself satisfied with the ex-planation, and offered several amendments of details which

planation, and offered several amendments of details which were agreed to.

Mr. CHARLER (N. Y.), required explanation as to the fourteenth section referring to the duty of naval surveyors, and subsequently moved to strike out the section.

Mr. Donsellar (Minn.), opposed the amendment, and showed that the vital part of the bill was contained in the section proposed to be stricken out; and that the country owell it to humanity to protect the emigrants from disease arising from overcrowding, and if it did not protect them it must expect to have pestilence brought to our shores. He referred to the overcrowding of vessels in which cholera broke out, and which are now in the harbors of New York and Halifax, threatening the safety of the whole country.

ountry.
The amendment was rejected.
After some further discussion the bill was passed.
RELIEF FOR SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.
Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) offered the following resolution,

Mr. MOGRHEAD (Pa.) asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means a joint resolution exempting certain qualities of paraffine oil from internal tax or

Mr. Elior (Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen) explained at considerable length the circumstances under which the appropriation became necessary. Mr. Ross moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was negatived by a vote of 27 yeas to 91

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) suggested that the bill should go on for a day or two, in order, that it might be better understood by the House.

Mr. Streens replied that he had supposed every gentleman who felt any interest in the thing knew all about it.

Mr. Kasson (lowa) gave it as his impression that the bill was based upon facts different from those that now excited.

existed.

M. WASHBURNE [III.] suggested its reference to the

Mr. Washburne (III.) suggested its reference to the Committee on Freedmen.

Mr. Nielack (Ind.) inquired how the titles to the school-houses were to be taken it

Mr. Elior replied that they were to be taken in the name of the United States.

Mr. Nielack inquired whether this was to be a permanent or a temporary affair?

Mr. Elior replied that it must necessarily be temporary. The school-houses heretofore used for colored children had

Mr. Ellor replied that it must necessarily be temporary. The school-houses heretofore used for colored children had been buildings taken from the Rebels, deserted school-houses and buildings that could be madeavailable as such. These buildings were being taken back from the possession of the Bureau, and returned to the owners. The time had come when 125,000 children, white and black, would be turned out of these school buildings unless the Government interpretal.

ont interposed.

Mr. Changes demanded of Mr. Eliot what authority he Mr. CHASLER demanded of Mr. Eliot what authority he could show for having white children in the South educated by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. ELIOT replied, that in conducting the affairs of the Bureau education had been given to the children of refugees as well as to the children of freedmen.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) inquired then whether it was a fact that white and colored children were now being educated together under the Freedmen's Bureau.

eated together under the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mf. ELIOT said that he did not know, but that he supposed the shades of color ran together so that sometimes they could not distinguish between white and colored. The gentleman must inquire from his Democratic friends how this happened to be so.

Mf. ELIOHIDGE said he understood the gentleman from Massachusetts to be the father of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, if he was not also father to any of the colored children.

Mf. ELIOT regarded the Freedmen's Bureau as a very good child, and was not ashamed of the offspring.

Mf. CHANLER understood Mf. Eliot to have said that school-houses had been taken from white children for the education of colored children.

Mf. ELIOT denied stating it in that way.

Mf. CHANLER—No, Sir, not in that way, but that is the fact. That is the whole of the position as I understand it, taking away the verbiage in which the statement was clothed.

Mf. ELIOT—Then the gentleman does not understand it.

othed. Mr. Elion—Then the gentleman does not understand it

stand a system by which white people are robbed alike of their property and of their system of education, and are to be taxed beside to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau, raised for the purpose of holding the South in subjugation to a po-litical party. It is impossible to understand a system so linked together with infamy under the pretext of philan-

linked together with infamy under the pretext of philanthropy.

Mr. Ross inquired of Mr. Stevens under what part of the Constitution Congress derived the power to build school houses and to educate people in the South, taking their (Stevens and Ross's) constituents for it.

Mr. Stevens and Ross's constituents for it.

Mr. Stevens replied that he derived the power under the law of nations, which is a part of the Constitution, and which enabled Congress to govern conquered provinces. [Laughter.] He modified his amendment by reducing the appropriation for school-houses to \$500,000.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed by 79 Yeas to 41 Nays.

PRINTING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. LAPLIN (N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print of the President's Message and accompanying documents on the subject of Mexico, under date of the 25d of April, the same number as now provided by the law for printing of the general diplomatic correspondence.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The Speaker procented a message from the President in answer to the House resolution of the 25th ultimo, requesting information as to the Rebel debt known as the Cotton Loan, with a report from the Secretary of State.

This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Mt. HAWLE IMARCH EMBLANCHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

cleawere, by officers of the Government, and other persons employed by such officers to aid in such frandment practices; and where, it is alleged that such recruits when erilisted were deprived of their bounty and incarcerated in prison, and this bounty divided and shared between such officers and the persons who were comployed by them, and also that persons agaged in the business of recruiting for the army in the City of New-York and elsewhere, were also definanced by such officers and other persons acting in concert with them, and large amounts of money demanded and extorted from them, and that they were imprisoned until such demands were complied with, and were then immediately released; and Wherea, it is important that the truth of these grave charges should be speedly ascertained; therefore Resolution of the 30th alt, be directed to investigate such charges, and that they have full power to send for persons and papers, and report the results of such investigation to the House has soon as practicable.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

J. M. Humphinx (N. Y.) opposed the passage of the bill, arguing that although a convany for the construction of a Niagara ship canal was incorporated in 1798, and three other Acts in extension of it were subsequently passed by the State of New-York, the scheme could never present merit enough to induce capitalists to invest money in it, even to organize a company.

Mr. Allison (lows) spoke in advocacy of the bill. The people of the Western States, he said, would not be satisfied with the measure alone, but would demand of Congress appropriations to enlarge the great natural communications. Mr. INGERSOL (Ill.) followed on the same side. The balloing of this canal, he said, would be a step taken in the right direction. The second step would follow, and that was the passage of the bill for enlarging the liliuous and Michigan Canal. Thus, without embariassing thes bill, they would secure t

produce from the West to the East.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that subscription books for the stock of the Company shall be kept open at least three days.

Mr. VAN HORN (N. Y.) moved the previous question.

Mr. WAND saked him to yield for an amendment to be offered, striking out sections 19, 20 and 21, being sections appropriating money.

Mr. VAR HORN declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. WARD said he could not vote for the bill with these sections in it.

part of his time to Messrs. Ross, Driggs, Harding (III.), Stevens, Raymond fand Dodge, who spoke on the came side of the question.

Mr. Strypes said he would go for the bill as a constitutional measure, not under the war power particularly, but under the power in the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States. Although the canal would be all in one State, the commerce which it would promote was commerce between a great number of disjoined States. He felt, therefore, no difficulty in overcoming scraples about internal improvement, especially when he found the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross) surrendering his own prejudices and disilkes, and constitutional objections. [Laughter.] The measure only proposed to loan a week's receipts of the Government to a great object. It would take some time to construct this canal, and he believed that before it was completed hundreds of millions of acres would be settled and cultivated along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for he knew that that bill would pass before many days. He besought the gentleman from the Galena District (Mr. Washburne) and the gentleman from the Lake City (Mr. Spaulding) to give the Northern Pacific Railroad bill their support when it came up again. He was glad to see that his stern friend from Illinois (Mr. Harding) had yielded to the arguments of his colleague (Mr. Ross) and had forgotten the principle he announced the other day in his speech against the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. He hoped he would never remember them any more. [Laughter.] Hethought he might also persuade his friend from Pittsburgh (Mr. Morehead) and other friends near him to vote for that measure. [Voices: So they will!] He was sure now that the day of the millennium was coming. Blud eyes were being opened and deaf ears unstuffed. [Laughter.] Hethought it was impossible for him to do anything else than make a short speech against it. [Laughter.] If so, it would be in a voice of thunder, showing the terrible extravagasced under which the Government was suffe

good work, and he should greve for its lanker, it for hot other cause, on account of the noble man who had it in charge, and who never failed to act liberally.

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) congratulated himself on the fact that he and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. sevens) should vote together on this bid. He believed they were the only two members of whom it could be said that they had no prejudice. [Laughter.] It was the interest of the citizens of New-York, in common with the people of the North Atlantic seaboard, to procure cheap food, and, as time rolled on, that would become more and more the great interest of the Eastern and North-Eastern States, while it would become more and more the interest of the grain-producing West to obtain access to markets. This work was part of a grand-scheme of work on which Congress mustasses day or other enter to facilitate communication between the grain-producing and grain-consuming portions of the country. He should, therefore, favor it and every project for the same purpose which he should consider constitutional. The Eastern portion of the country was drifting rapidly into the condition in which Englard found herself before the repeal of the Corn Law, when her whole protective policy disappeared before the great paramount necessity of obtaining cheap food for the people. That necessity broke down her policy—broke down her prejudices and led to an entire change of her whole course of legislation. The same thing must sooner or later prove true in the Eastern portion of this Continent, facilities of communication between the two sections tended to resistablish and consolidate, not reconstruct, but consolidate the Union of the States and to make that Union perpetual, because it made the State one in interest as they were one in destiny. He had not examined the bill in its details with any accuracy, but he had great confidence in the committee which had had it inder his particular supervision.

Mr. Delano (Ohio) asked him whether he knew the amount which the bill would take o

from New-York did not understand the details of that monstrous measure at all.

Mr. RAYMOND congratulated Mr. Delano on his skepticism as to the extent of his (Mr. Raymond's) knowledge, but he had the impression that he was quite as well informed as Mr. Delano seemed to be in regard to the general scope and bearing of the measure on the prosperity of the country, and on that general conviction he (Mr. Raymond) was willing to act. He would vote most cheerfully for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dodge (N. Y.) desired to say that, as a New-York man and interested in the prosperity of the City and State of New-York, he would, not withstanding the fears of the Canal Commissioners, vote most che rfully for the bill. He believed that the prosperity of the State of New-York was identical with the prosperity of the West, and that just in proportion as the people of the West, and that just in proportion as the people of the West, and that just in proportion as the people of the West, and that just in proportion as the people of the West, and that just in proportion as the people of the West, and that just in proportion as the people of the West were able to get a profit on their products, so would they be able to get a profit on their products, so would they be able to raffic with the City of New-York, and give her canals and railroads that business which would make them permanentify phosperous.

Mr. Dillano moved an adjournment in view of the image.

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